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Food Fish

Market Review and Outlook

Market Research and Services Division
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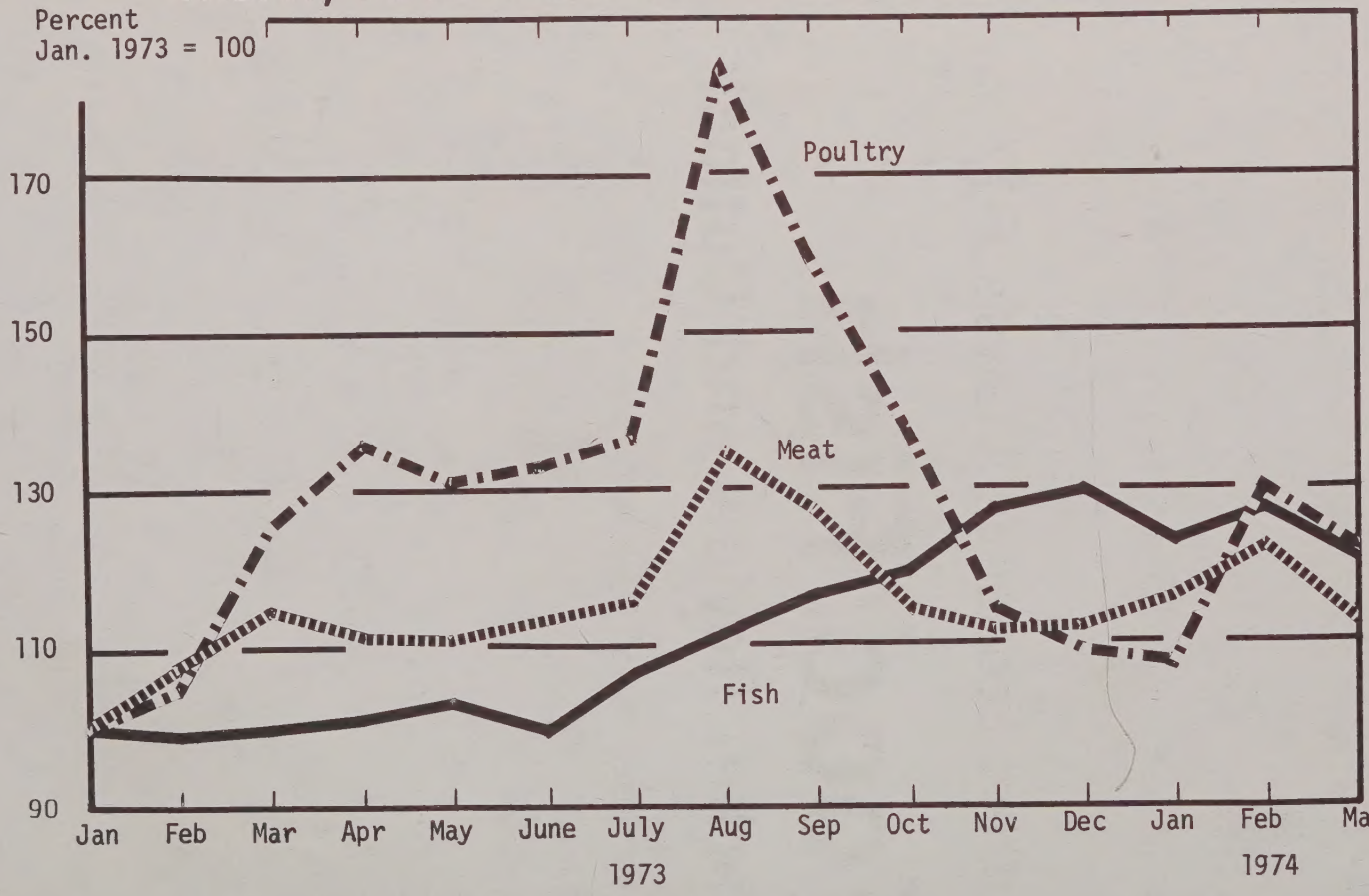
COMPARATIVE PRICE CHANGES FOR ALL FISH, MEAT, AND POULTRY IN 1973 AND 1974



NOAA Market Research and Services Division NMFS

FOOD FISH

MARKET REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

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SUMMARY

Heavy inventories of saltwater finfish products dominate the current market situation in the United States. The quantity in storage on May 1, 1974, was 271 million pounds--about 93 percent above the previous year. Inventories of almost every product were well above the quantity held in 1973. Blocks and slabs were up 202 percent on May 1 (98 million pounds), fillets and steaks were up 57 percent (82 million), sticks and portions were 61 percent higher (39 million pounds), and round and dressed finfish were 66 percent above 1973 (52.1 million pounds). The most disquieting factor was that inventories dropped only 48 million pounds during the first 3 months of the year compared to a 152-million pound drop the year before.

The basis for this situation was established during the summer of 1973. During the first three quarters of 1973 heavy demand for fishery products, resulting from a sharp rise in meat and poultry prices (31 and 94 percent, respectively), caused supplies of finfish products to dwindle rapidly. Subsequently, however, lower prices for meat and poultry, slackened demand for fish, and a surge in imports caused inventories to build. This situation prevailed throughout the first quarter of 1974 and has resulted in the previously mentioned inventory position.

Not all species or products have shared equally in the recent buildup in supply. In the frozen category, those species with resource problems, primarily cod and haddock, have had significant net withdrawals from inventories (down 47 and 11 percent, respectively). Imports of finfish, ocean perch, whiting, and blocks have been heavy, and as a consequence, are in ample supply.

Of the canned products, only tuna had an improved supply situation. Tuna recorded a record pack in 1973, and supplies appear to be ample. Salmon and sardines, however, have not been as fortunate. The salmon run was extremely low for the second consecutive year. This scarcity, combined with high prices attracting addtional supplies to the fresh and frozen or export market, has caused supplies of canned salmon to be limited in most areas. The sardine pack was also down as a result of poor landings in the second half of the year.

Prices, at exvessel and wholesale, which had risen throughout much of 1973, were generally firm during the first quarter of 1974, but began to weaken in late March and early April. This weakening will likely continue as a result of the current record high inventories. Only those products in short supply will be able to maintain current price levels.

The outlook calls for a continuation of heavy supplies although imports will likely slacken as efforts are made to reduce inventories. Landings of most groundfish species were either stable or down during the first quarter and are not expected to rise above 1973 levels during the remainder of the year. Tuna and sardines recorded high landings during January - March and may increase moderately during the year, but Alaska salmon catch is expected to be off 27 percent from 1973.

Price adjustments to the heavy inventory situation have been slow in recent months. Because meat and poultry prices are expected to decline through much of the year, retail fish prices will probably have to decline significantly to move current supplies. Should prices remain high, comsumption will probably be well below the previous year and inventories will continue at record levels

FISH BLOCKS

Total supplies of blocks during the first quarter of 1974 were 26 percent above the previous year. A 49-percent increase in the quantity imported was primarily responsible for the overall gain, although higher January 1 inventories also added to the total available. In addition, slow movement of supplies out of storage caused inventories to build further to a record 101.2 million pounds at the end of March. Latest inventory data show 98.1 million pounds on hand on May 1, compared with 32.4 million pounds a year ago. Pollock blocks were the heaviest item on hand; about 25 million pounds or a quarter of the blocks in storage.

Table 1.--Supply and utilization of blocks and slabs, January - March 1973 and 1974

Component	1973	1974	Change
	- - - - Million pounds - - - -		Percent
Begin. inventory	75.8	80.6	+ 6
Production	.9	.5	- 44
Imports	64.0	95.6	+ 49
Total supply	140.7	176.7	+ 26
Ending inventory	40.4	101.2	+ 155
Dissappearance	100.3	75.5	- 25

The early 1974 supply picture was primarily based on developments during the last half of 1973, when a jump in block imports during the third and fourth quarters caused inventories to rise rapidly. Domestic production of blocks was 6.5 million pounds, or about 1 percent of total supplies.

At the beginning of 1973 inventories of fish blocks were 75.8 million pounds. However, a sharp rise in fish stick and portion production and a 35-percent drop in imports of cod blocks during the first half caused inventories to decline to 32.3 million pounds on June 1, 1973. The quantity in storage rose throughout the second half of 1973 to 80.6 million pounds on December 31. This amount was nearly 2-1/2 times the quantity in storage at mid-1973 and was 6 percent above the record amount in storage at the start of the year. The key to the second half buildup in block inventories was the surge in the quantity of imports received concurrent with a drop in consumption of fish sticks and portions during the fourth quarter. Apparently, a rapid rise in block prices (14 cents during the second half) and the expectation of heavy consumption throughout the second half of 1973 caused imports to rise 50 percent above the previous year during September to December. When sales and production of sticks and portions dropped off in the fourth quarter, inventories of blocks rose rapidly.

Cod was able to maintain its domination of the block market with 155 million pounds imported; however, this total was 25 percent below the previous year. During this same period pollock blocks rose 89 percent to 104 million pounds. Shipments of pollock blocks from Japan played a prominent role in the second-half increase by rising from only 35 million pounds imported in the first half to more than 68 million pounds during the second half of the year. Thus, the share of the market held by cod blocks fell to 43 percent from 58 percent in 1972 while pollock increased from 16 percent to 29 percent.

Table 2.--U.S.imports of blocks by species, 1972 and 1973

(product weight)

Species	1972	Percentage of total imports	1973	Percentage of total imports
	Mil. lbs.	Percent	Mil. lbs	Percent
Cod	207.5	58	154.9	43
Flounder	18.6	5	25.0	7
Haddock	24.9	7	27.1	8
Pollock	54.9	16	103.9	29
Other	49.5	14	47.8	13
Total	355.4	100	358.7	100

Wholesale prices of all blocks rose throughout the first three quarters of the year, but thereafter began to either stabilize or decline. By April 1974, prices for all blocks except haddock were well below their peaks, reflecting the high quantity in storage.

Table 3.--Selected wholesale prices for blocks by species

Species	1973				1974	
	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.
	Cents per pound					
Cod	48.6	58.5	68.9	80.0	80.4	75.0
Haddock	60.1	63.3	73.3	83.3	85.0	77.0
Flounder	59.5	60.0	63.0	68.0	68.0	68.0
Ocean perch	47.2	51.5	53.6	62.2	60.8	50.0
Pollock	29.0	34.0	43.1	55.0	54.0	46.0
Whiting	34.6	37.5	41.1	50.4	49.9	42.8
Wolffish	51.0	52.0	52.0	63.5	67.5	65.0

The need to maintain profit margins in light of rising prices of blocks and controlled prices of sticks and portions caused producers to look to the lower priced pollock and whiting blocks as alternate sources of raw material, particularly since a 19.6-cent price differential between pollock and cod blocks had expanded to 29 cents by December.

STICKS AND PORTIONS

As with blocks, first quarter 1974 supplies of sticks and portions were above the previous year. Higher beginning inventories and a slight increase in production accounted for the increase. Again developments during the last half of 1973 dictated the 1974 situation.

Total production during 1973 rose 10 percent to a record 423 million pounds. However, the overall increase in production was accomplished during the first 8 months of the year when the quantity produced was up 15 percent to 280 million pounds. Despite a 12-percent rise in the wholesale prices for cod sticks and an 8-percent rise in cod portions, consumption during this period was up 18 percent to 289.9 million pounds. Much of this rise in sales was the result of favorable position enjoyed by fishery products in comparison with meat and poultry prices. It appears that consumers seeking alternate protein food satisfied part of their needs through additional purchases of fish sticks and portions.

After the August peak for meat prices, fishery products began to lose the advantage they had held as the wholesale price for cod portions had risen another 16 cents by December to 83 cents per pound--about 39 percent above the previous year. As a result, consumption dropped off to a quantity approximately equal to the previous year in the last 4 months of 1973. Inventories consequently rose rapidly in the final quarter of 1973 and continued to build during 1974. With consumers seeking low-priced protein, the quantity demanded in the first quarter was apparently strong as consumption was only sightly below the record quantity consumed in the first quarter of 1973. Inventories moderated somewhat, but were still well above the previous year.

Table 4.--Supply and utilization of sticks and portions, January-March, 1973 and 1974

Component	1973	1974	Change
	Million pounds		Percent
Begin. inventory	34.4	40.2	+ 17
Production			
Sticks	37.4	39.1	+ 5
Portions	72.6	73.0	+ 1
Total	110.0	112.1	+ 2
Imports	10.4	10.3	- 25
Total supply	144.8	152.6	+ 5
End. inventory	25.9	38.6	+ 49
Consumption	118.9	114.0	- 4

OUTLOOK

Supplies of blocks are expected to be plentiful throughout most of 1974 on the basis of a sharp increase in imports early in the year and the large quantities in storage. At 96 million pounds, imports during January - March 1974 were nearly 50 percent above those in 1973. The sharp rise in the quantity received swelled inventories of blocks to a record 98.1 million pounds on May 1--about 3 times the amount in storage the previous year. Because supplies on hand are extremely heavy, producers of sticks and portions will undoubtedly reduce the quantity imported. Expected lower landings of cod, particularly in Canada, will hold down imports somewhat, but continued heavy imports of pollock blocks from Japan--already double the January - March quantity--will partially offset those declines.

With prices of meat and poultry declining in the fourth quarter of 1973 and into the first quarter of 1974, consumption of sticks and portions was off slightly. As a consequence, production of sticks and portions was about the same as the previous year during the first quarter.

Although the price of meat and poultry are expected to soften during the second and third quarters, the overall inflation rate will continue to reduce spendable income and this could shift demand to low-priced sticks and portions. Also some price reduction, owing to high inventories, will stimulate sales. Consumption of sticks and portions during 1973, however, was extremely high (up 45 million pounds). A good guess is that the combination of factors will result in about the same or slightly higher consumption during the year, possibly as much as 5 percent above the 419 million pounds consumed in 1973 depending on price adjustments. Production will likely increase in order to support the expected high quantity demanded and to reduce the record quantity of blocks in storage.

GROUNDFISH

Heavy carryover inventories from 1973 provided the basis for a slight improvement in first quarter 1974 supplies of groundfish. A 27-percent increase in January 1 inventories more than offset the declines registered in landings and imports, providing a 2-percent increase in total supplies. However, lower consumption caused inventories to remain well above the previous year throughout the quarter. By May 1, 1974 the combined holdings of the four major species (cod, haddock, flounder, and ocean perch) were 50.5 million pounds or 62 percent above 1973.

Table 5.--Groundfish supply and utilization, January-March, 1973 and 1974

(fillet weight)

Component	1973	1974	Change
	Million pounds		Percent
Begin. inventory	52.4	66.3	+ 27
Landings	14.3	12.9	- 10
Imports	63.3	53.6	- 15
Total supply	130.0	132.8	+ 2
End. inventory	34.3	48.2	+ 41
Consumption	95.7	84.6	- 12

The market situation during the first quarter of 1974 was primarily shaped by ocean perch and flounder which have recorded substantially higher supplies. The increases for both species were based on high beginning inventories and imports. On the other hand, supplies of cod and haddock were down considerably during January-March compared with a year ago. Inventories of these two species have been drawn down rapidly as a result.

Groundfish prices were relatively stable from the latter part of 1973 through the first quarter of 1974, but have had substantial declines since then. Prices at all levels; however, remain well above the previous year, ranging from 5 to 50 percent higher depending on species and market level.

Total supplies of groundfish during 1973 rose 6 percent to 463.9 million pounds (fillet weight), but consumption was up only 3 percent. As a consequence, ending inventories swelled by more than 26 percent to a record 66 million pounds.

Table 6.--Groundfish supply and utilization, 1972 and 1973

(fillet weight)

Component	1972	1973	Change
	Million pounds		Percent
Begin. inventory	45.0	52.4	+ 16
Landings	91.7	94.5	+ 3
Imports	301.4	317.0	+ 5
Total supply	438.1	463.9	+ 6
End. inventory	52.4	66.1	+ 26
Consumption	385.7	397.8	+ 3

Note: Includes cod, flatfish, haddock and ocean perch.

The surge in inventories was apparently the result of the anticipation of fish wholesalers and processors for a continuation of high demand through the second half of the year; causing them to greatly increase their holdings of fish supplies. Subsequently, third quarter meat and poultry prices fell drastically and caused additional inventory buildups during the fourth quarter of 1973.

Cod

Supplies of cod totaled 124 million pounds in 1973, about 3 percent more than in 1972. Although domestic landings rose substantially during the year, a 16-percent drop in the quantity of imports received more than offset that increase. Apparently the cod resource continued to be limited since imports from all major exporting countries except Denmark were down. Most of the decline was caused by lower shipments from Canada, which dropped about 30 percent to 25.7 million pounds.

The first quarter of 1974 reflected the 1973 situation with landings again up (52 percent) and imports down (56 percent). Unlike 1973, however, total supplies were well below the previous year. Despite lower sales, the 11-million-pound decline in new supplies caused inventories to be drawn down 5.5 million pounds.

Although the wholesale and retail prices of frozen cod rose 16 and 7 percent, respectively, above 1972, the rapid rise in the price of meat and poultry apparently negated the impact of those increases and resulted in a 7-percent rise in consumption to 111.6 million pounds during 1973. With retail prices maintaining this high level throughout the first quarter and consumer resistance mounting, consumption dropped off 30 percent to 19.7 million pounds.

Flatfish

The supply of flatfish, excluding halibut, rose 8 percent during 1973 to 160.2 million pounds. The 1973 increase was centered in a 20-percent rise in imports. Japan was primarily responsibile for the greater imports with a 54-percent increase to 49.4 million pounds. Canada, the other major country shipping flatfish to the United States, sent 5 percent fewer supplies during the year despite a 2-percent rise in landings.

An 85-percent increase in January 1, 1974 holdings and a 3-percent gain in first quarter imports caused total supplies to increase 19 percent to 43.1 million pounds. All of the increase in imports occurred during January and February; March imports decreased 14 percent from the previous year.

Consumption during 1973 was a record 144 million pounds--3 percent above the previous year. Although rising prices (9 percent higher at wholesale) did not prohibit an overall gain in consumption, inventories rose 85 percent during the year.

The high level of prices during the first quarter of 1974 continued to reduce sales, causing the total quantity consumed to drop off 7 percent from the previous year.

Haddock

Total supplies of haddock were 12 percent above those in 1972. The rise to 52.6 million pounds was primarily the result of a 17-percent increase in

imports, although beginning inventories were also up 10 percent. Despite a drop of about 1 million pounds in domestic landings, the resource has apparently stablized because all major exporting countries, except Denmark, were able to ship increased quantities to the United States. A 6-percent rise in the Canadian catch supported a 2.4-million-pound increase from that country. Furthermore, Norway matched that 2.4-million increase and Iceland was up 1.3 million pounds.

Like cod, greater quantities of haddock were landed during the first quarter of 1974 while less imports were being received. The total quantity available consequently dropped about 16 percent to 17.9 million pounds.

Although prices at exvessel and wholesale fluctuated during the year, retail prices rose steadily thoughout 1973 and reached a high for the year of $1.45 per pound in December -- 28 percent above the previous year. Rising prices, however, did not significantly dampen the quantity demanded, consumption rose 14 percent to 42.1 million pounds. Sales were even strong during the fourth quarter when consumption of most other species was declining. Consumption did not hold up during the first quarter of 1974, however. With retail prices rising throughout the quarter ($1.50 in March), sales declined 20 percent to 9.4 million pounds.

Ocean perch

A 23-percent rise in imports of ocean perch during 1973 supported a 12-percent increase in total supplies to 127.1 million pounds. This increase offset declines of 15-percent in beginning inventories and 12-percent in landings. A 47-percent increase in Canadian landings, which translated into a 21-percent gain in imports from that country, was primarily responsible for the overall increase in imports. However, increased shipments from Iceland also added to the higher total. The increased shipments from Canada continued during the first quarter, resulting an a 71-percent gain in total imports. When combined with 53-percent higher inventories, the total quantity available during the first quarter increased 44 percent to 45.2 million pounds.

Prices at all levels rose steadily throughout the year. The wholesale price for frozen fillets at Boston Mass., stablized at 65 cents per pound in the fourth quarter--26 percent above the previous year. Retail prices posted a similar gain by rising 27 percent to $1.08 in December. As with haddock, rising prices did not significantly reduce consumption. After an initial decline during the first 3 months of 1973, the quantity consumed was consistently above the final three quarters of the previous year. Total consumption during the year rose 4 percent to 99.8 million pounds--a record amount.

Declining prices during the first quarter, resulting from the large quantity in storage, caused ocean perch to be the only species to record higher sales during the period. The total consumed was up 7 percent to 27.2 million pounds during the quarter.

Inventories of ocean perch rose rapidly during the latter part of the year to a record 27.3 million pounds. This increase was the result of the surge in imports rather than a slackening in demand. However, higher consumption during the first quarter caused inventories to be drawn down to 18 million pounds by the end of March.

OUTLOOK

Total supplies of groundfish are expected to be plentiful throughout most of the year. Much of this will be based on a 57-percent rise in the May 1, inventories.

Supplies of flatfish and ocean perch have had substantial gains during the early part of the year and are expected to continue those gains throughout much of the year. Preliminary indications that heavy imports of ocean perch will continue through at least the first half of the period were seen in a 146-percent rise in Canadian landings during January and a 51-percent increase in the catch off the Maritime Provinces during February. Imports, however, will most likely slow down later in the year in an effort to work down high inventories. The quantity in storage is currently at a record high and is expected to support the projection for plentiful supplies for the next several months. Inventories of both flounder and ocean perch were nearly three times the amount held on April 1, 1973.

Supplies of cod and haddock will likely be somewhat limited. The cod quota for the United States will be down 16 percent from 1973, and haddock will be limited to incidential catches only. Evidence of the projected decline had already begun to occur in early 1974. Although cod landings had increased about 1.5 million pounds during January - March, imports were off about 12 million. Haddock landings were about the same during that period but imports were off about 4 million pounds. Furthermore, April 1 inventories of cod and haddock were off 47 and 11 percent, respectively.

Demand for groundfish is expected to remain strong during 1974, particularly for ocean perch fillets which are low in price. As with sticks and portions, this demand is primarily based on the continued rise in the overall rate of inflation.

Furthermore, wholesale prices of haddock, flounder, and ocean perch had began to moderate in late March. As a result, consumption of groundfish should improve during the second and third quarters, particularly if prices continue to decline.

HALIBUT

The primary factor affecting the halibut supply picture in 1973 and early 1974 was the further decline in the resource in the Bering Sea and the Northeast Pacific. As a result, only about 60.6 million pounds of hailbut were available in 1973 compared to 66.5 million pounds in 1972. Domestic landings were the lowest registered during this century, and imports also dropped substantially. Despite the 1973 declines, the higher quantities in storage during the first quarter of 1974 indicate that supplies were apparently somewhat improved from a year earlier. Inventory reduction was 2.5 million pounds less than the first quarter of 1973 leaving the quantity in storage on April 1 about 17 percent above the previous year.

Landings At a Record Low

United States and Canadian vessels landed a total of 32.9 million pounds (dressed weight) in 1973--about 10 million pounds below the 1972 catch. Total U.S. landings were only 17.7 million pounds in 1973 compared with 20.6 million pounds the year before.

The landings quota for the United States and Canada, established by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, was not reached in 1973 primarily because of the low level of the resource. The Commission staff has indicated that extensive fishing by foreign fleets in recent years has severely affected the resource, although the declining catches began before the fleets were fishing in the area. The following is a table of the United States and Canadian halibut catches in these fishing grounds.

Table 7.--U.S. catch of halibut west of Cape Spencer (Areas 3 and 4) 1960 and 1965-73

(dressed weight)

Year	United States	Canada	Total
	Million pounds		
1960	21.3	18.5	39.8
1965	18.3	20.6	38.9
1966	18.3	20.5	38.8
1967	19.8	15.7	35.5
1968	13.4	18.8	32.2
1969	15.6	20.3	35.9
1970	17.0	18.0	35.0
1971	14.6	15.3	29.9
1972	14.7	12.0	26.7
1973	11.8	7.4	19.3

Imports Also Down

The declining resource has affected other countries as well as the United States, causing imports to drop 30 percent from the previous year to 24.6 million pounds. The Canadian catch, for example, was off 33 percent to 15.2 million pounds--the lowest quantity caught in at least the past 20 years. Consequently, imports from that country dropped to 11 million pounds from the 13.5 million sent in 1972. Although Japan's catch had not been regulated, it appears that the quantity caught also declined as indicated by a 3-million-pound drop from the 16.2 million pounds shipped in 1972.

The effects of the lower resource continue to be felt in 1974 as the quantity of imports was again off during the first quarter. The quantity received was down about 38 percent from the previous year to 2.7 million pounds.

Lower Supplies Cause Prices to Rise

Because of increasingly scarce supplies, halibut fishermen received higher prices for their catches during the year. However, those increases did not fully offset the drop in landings as the total exvessel value dropped about 5 percent to $12.6 million. Exvessel price hikes varied by region: Seattle fishermen received an average of 83 cents per pound--about 15 cents more than in 1973--and Prince Rupert fishermen receiving an average of 80 cents per pound--up about 9 cents.

The lower supply situation was also reflected at the wholesale and retail levels. The wholesale price for frozen, dressed halibut rose to a record 98 cents in 1973 compared with 81 cents the year before. The retail price for fresh halibut in New York City averaged $1.73 per pound in 1973--up 36 cents from 1972.

Prices were generally stable during the first 4 months of 1974 but at a level well above the previous year. The wholesale price of hailbut, for example, was $1.05 in April--only 2 cents above the price quoted in January, but 17 cents above April 1973.

Consumption Drop

Record prices and low supplies caused consumption to drop substantially during 1973. Total consumption dropped about 4 million pounds to 44.1 million pounds in 1973, however, this decline was less than the drop in supplies and inventories were drawn down about 10 percent. Apparently, the high level of prices in 1974 has not seriously affected consumption since inventories during the first quarter were drawn down 40 percent to 9.9 million pounds on March 31.

OUTLOOK

In an effort to arrest further declines in the resource, The International Pacific Halibut Commission has recommended several changes in the fishing regulations. The quota for Area 3, which was not reached in 1973, will be lowered to 12 million pounds. The quota for Area 2 remains the same at 13 million pounds. The minimum size of halibut in the catch will be increased from 26 to 32 inches. In addition, the Japanese have agreed to some voluntary restrictions on their fishing fleet. These measures restrict Japanese factory ships and trawlers from operating in certain areas during December 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974. They also prohibit longline fishing in certain areas to 19 days in April and 15 days in September. While the measures instituted by the Japanese will help to protect winter concentrations of young halibut in the Bering Sea, the commission does not consider them sufficient to halt the overall decline of the resource. 1/ Thus, it is likely that catches and, therefore, imports will again be down in 1974.

With supplies expected to be low, prices will probably continue to rise to record levels. The retail price at New York, for example, had risen to $2.07 in early April. Comsumption will likely be down as a result; however, should prices decline significantly later in the year, the current high level of inventories could support a slight increase in consumption.

SALMON

The salmon fishery had little activity during the first quarter of 1974. The major salmon run does not begin until June, and landings of troll-caught salmon have been limited. The Pacific ocean troll fishery for king salmon off Washington, Oregon, and California opened on April 15. Exvessel prices were $1.05 per pound for large red, $.87 for medium, and $.67 for small. These prices represents increases of 10 cents for both large and medium reds and 2 cents for small, and indicates that further price increases at the retail and wholesale levels can be expected in coming months.

While supplies of canned salmon are limited, supplies of fresh and frozen salmon remain plentiful. Holdings of round and dressed salmon on May 1 were 11.2 million pounds, up 88 percent from the year earlier. Adding to these high inventories was a 10-percent increase in imports of fresh and frozen salmon during the first quarter. This has caused prices of frozen king salmon at Chicago to be only 23 percent above the previous year, in April 1974 while the wholesale price for canned red salmon was nearly doubled that in 1973.

1/ The Fish Boat. 1974. Halibut: A critical situation. Its 9(3): 25.

The 1974 salmon situation clearly reflects the supply position the previous year when low landings in Alaska again caused the total catch to decline. The canned salmon pack reflected the Alaska catch by dropping sharply; however, fresh and frozen production rose to an extremely high level. Further reducing the quantity available on the U.S. market was a dramatic increase in exports of fresh and frozen salmon. Prices, as a result, rose sharply.

Landings Down

Total landings of salmon in 1973 were 213.0 million pounds, off marginally from the 216.7 million pounds landed in 1972. Landings in Alaska, however, were 138.0 million pounds--down 15 percent from 1972. A 41-percent increase in salmon landings from the other Pacific Coast States to 75.0 million pounds offset much of the drop in the Alaska catch.

In Alaska, the Bristol Bay complex continued to suffer from extremely poor salmon runs. Landings of pink and red salmon again declined sharply. Pink salmon landings dropped 30 percent and red salmon landings were down 26 percent in 1973, following declines of 36 and 53 percent, respectively, in 1972.

Production: Fresh and Frozen Up--Canned Down

1973 witnessed a dramatic change in the product mix of salmon production. This was particularly true for production of salmon in Alaska. Whereas, only 14 percent of the Alaska salmon had been processed as fresh and frozen from 1960 to 1971, 28 percent of the catch in 1972 and 46 percent in 1973 were marketed as fresh and frozen. This sharp increase was the result of a sharp rise in demand for fresh and frozen fish both domestically, and in Japan and Europe. In addition, fresh and frozen salmon commends a higher price and, with processing costs lower than in canning, a greater profit can be realized. The combination of lower landings and higher production of fresh and frozen salmon caused the canned pack to total only 1.4 million standard cases, compared to 2 million in 1972 and 3.5 million in 1971. This is one of the smallest packs ever recorded.

Exports Up Sharply Imports Off

Despite decreased landings of salmon in the United States, exports of fresh and frozen salmon in 1973 increased substantially. Total exports of fresh and frozen salmon were 60.7 million pounds in 1973--75 percent above the 34.7 million pounds in 1972. While exports to most countries, increased moderately from 1972 levels, shipments to Japan were greatly increased. Exports of fresh and frozen salmon to Japan, which consisted mostly of the whole raw salmon, increased from 3.5 million pounds in 1972 to 27.6 million pounds in 1973. This increase was primarily the result of two factors. First, the Japanese yen was at its highest level in the third quarter of 1973.

This enabled Japanese buyers to purchase substantially larger quantities of salmon. The second factor was the growing rate of inflation in the United States, particularly for food products, which led to the re-establishment of price controls. These controls provided additional incentive to export because export prices were not controlled.

Exports of canned salmon dropped in 1973, reflecting the below normal 1972 and 1973 packs. Exports of canned salmon were 16.9 million pounds compared to 21.4 million pounds in 1972. The major market for canned salmon was Western Europe.

Imports of canned salmon dropped from 11.6 million pounds in 1972 to 7.9 million pounds in 1973. Imports of fresh and frozen salmon continued at a high level in 1973, with 18.2 million pounds being imported.

Prices Up

Wholesale prices for the 1973 canned pack of salmon increased significantly over 1972. The price increases can primarily be attributed to the lower quantity of salmon packed and aggressive bidding by Japanese agents. By December the wholesale price for canned red salmon had reached $110 per case of 48 one pound cans--nearly double the previous year.

Wholesale prices for dressed king and silver salmon also rose rapidly. By the end of the year king salmon was selling for $2.20 per pound while silver was being quoted at $1.65. These prices represent increases of 47 and 27 percent, respectively.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for salmon during 1974 centers around the salmon production in Alaska. With poor red salmon runs last summer in the Bristol Bay complex and no improvement expected this year, it is likely that red salmon production will be down again this year. Total salmon landings in Alaska are expected to be down 27 percent from 138 million pounds in 1973. This reduction represents declines for pink and chum salmon as well as red. If this occurs, priority would probably be again given to supplying the higher priced fresh and frozen markets so that the canned pack would drop even more.

Higher wage and transportation costs are expected to keep prices high. The lower quantity available will cause consumption to fall below that in 1973. However, the current quantity demand appears sufficient to clear the market of the limited quantities available.

SARDINES

Supplies of canned sardines during 1973 were down 5 percent to 121.3 million pounds. Only high carryover stocks from the heavy pack in 1972 (up 135 percent) prevented a larger decline. Supplies were up during the first half of the year as landings rose 10 percent. The "bumper sardine harvest" expected in the second half of the year did not materialize, and supplies dropped rapidly. The supply situation apparently improved slightly in the early months of 1974 because of a 3-percent gain in the January 1 - April 20 pack of 128,000 standard cases. A 72-percent increase in production of 3-3/4 cans more than offset the 55-percent drop in 15 oz. oval cans.

In addition to the drop in landings, imports in 1973 were slightly below the previous year. According to the "Norwegian Canners' Journal" the Norwegian sardine pack was about the same as in 1972 and total exports increased by 7 percent. However, the effects of the dollar devaluation (making imports more expensive) contributed to a fall in exports of sardines to the United States (off 8 percent). Apparently this factor affected several other countries as total imports dropped 38 percent during the year to 51.4 million pounds.

Although imports were off in 1973 they rebounded in early 1974. First quarter receipts were up 27 percent to 18.9 million pounds; primarily as a result of a surge in shipments from the Republic of South Africa.

The reporting of packers' inventories has been discountinued, therefore, information is no longer available on ending of the year stocks and consumption figures. Nevertheless, consumption was estimated to have been reduced as a result of the overall decline in supplies available.

Exvessel prices for sardines were up in late spring, but down during the summer. For the year as a whole, prices averaged about the same as in 1972. Wholesale prices dropped sharply in May as sellers, anticipating a good pack, apparently attempted to move sardines out of inventory. Prices at wholesale, however, climbed sharply in August when the large pack was not realized and closed out the year at record levels. Reflecting the increasingly short supply, retail prices rose steadily throughout the year to a record 25.3 cents per can in December.

Furthermore, prices remained strong throughout the first quarter. The wholesale price of Maine sardines stabilized in February and March at $18 per case after increasing from $17.60 in January. Retail prices likewise increased; rising 12 cents per can to 37 cents in February and March.

OUTLOOK

Supplies of sardines during 1974 will probably be about the same as the previous year, primarily the result of estimated lower carryover inventories being offset by an expected rise in production. Although the volume pack does not start until the beginning of June, the early year increases in canning are expected to continue during the remainder of the year. Imports will probably be slightly above the 82 million pounds imported in 1973 in an effort to meet the expected rise in the quantity demanded. During the first 2 months of 1974, the quantity recieved from Norway was about the same as in 1973, but 13 percent below 1972. Large increases from the Republic of South Africa offset declines from Mexico, Peru, Spain, Portugal, resulting in a 4-million-pound increase for January - March.

Like most other moderately priced products demand for sardines will benefit from rising inflation during the year. If supplies are adequate consumption could rise above the quantity consumed in 1973. Prices, as a result, should remain at the current high levels.

TUNA

First Quarter 1974

A record 1973 canned pack and heavy receipts of domestic and imported tuna in the first quarter caused supplies of tuna to be ample in early 1974. Domestic-caught tuna receipts at California canneries from January 1 to April 13 rose 26 percent from the previous year. Yellowfin posted the largest gain by rising 9,552 short tons during the period. Imported raw tuna receipts through California customs districts were also up during the period, more than doubling from the same period in 1973 to 43,138 short tons. Skipjack imports recorded the largest gain by rising 24,221 short tons; albacore was also up, and yellowfin dropped slightly. The gain in new supplies, therefore, resulted in a 1.5 million case gain in the first quarter canned tuna pack as reported by the California Department of Fish and Game.

Raw Receipts of Tuna Fresh and Frozen

As in the first quarter of 1974, higher new receipts during 1973 supported a gain in the total canned pack. An increase in the quantity of raw tuna imported was primarily responsible for the overall gain in new receipts since the slight rise in canned imported offset the decline in domestic-caught tuna.

Domestic cannery receipts of raw tuna were about 1.2 billion pounds in 1973, an increase of 5 percent from 1972. 2/ Domestic-caught tuna (inlcuding bonito and bluefin) were 45 percent of the total receipts in 1973, or 541.2 million pounds. The slight decline in the domestic catch (down 2 percent) was primarily attributed to an extremely poor albacore season.

2/ 1973-74 figures are preliminary and based on cannery receipts.

Total raw imports in 1973 were a record high 658.5 million pounds, an increase of 12 percent over 1972. United States imports of skipjack rose 38 percent in 1973, causing the increase in total imports.

From 1970 to 1973 total raw receipts have increased by 386.9 million pounds, an increase of 48 percent. Over that 4-year period the United States has almost doubled the amount of raw tuna imported while domestic-caught receipts have increased only about 13 percent.

Table 8.--Total supplies of raw tuna (fresh and frozen)

Class	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Million pounds			
Domestic	478.8	483.9	551.4	541.2
Imports	334.0	376.9	588.3	658.5
Total	812.8	860.8	1139.7	1199.7

* Import data recorded at import weight, bonito and bluefin included.

Albacore

Total receipts of raw albacore during 1973 were 265.2 million pounds, a decline of 8 percent from 1972. By rising slightly to 216.9 million pounds, imports of raw albacore accounted for 82 percent of total receipts.

Receipts of domestic-caught albacore were 48.3 million pounds, down 35 percent from the 1972 record. California's receipts were 33 percent below the previous year; Washington and Oregon received 37 percent less albacore. Many variables caused the U.S. catch to decline. Population studies are currently being made to determine the condition of the resource. Additional factors that were instrumental in the 1973 decline included extended price negotiations between canners and boat owners which kept many boats at dockside until after the season had begun and poor weather that hampered fishing effort.

Yellowfin

Total receipts of yellowfin tuna during 1973 were 483.3 million pounds, down slightly from 1972. The decline was centered in a 10-percent drop in imported yellowfin as receipts of the domestic-caught product remained unchanged.

Table 9.--Commission Yellowfin Restricted Area quota for all nations

Year	Maximum quota 1/	Total catch all nations	Percentage U.S. catch of total	Closure date
	- - 1,000 short tons - -		Percent	
1966	79.3	91.1	90	Sept. 15
1967	84.5	89.6	91	June 24
1968	106.0	114.6	87	June 18
1969	120.0	126.5	85	Apr. 16
1970	120.0	142.7	84	Mar. 23
1971	140.0	113.1	78	Apr. 9
1972	140.0	152.2	80	Mar. 5
1973	160.0	169.0	70	Mar. 8
1974	195.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Incidental catch and special allocations not included.

Imports of yellowfin were 140.5 million pounds--off 16 percent from the previous year. Increased demand in foreign markets, particularly Japan, apparently caused the overall decline. The quantity imported accounted for about 29 percent of total raw yellowfin receipts, down only slightly from the 30 percent supplied from 1970 to 1973.

Domestic-caught receipts during 1973 remained about the same at 342.8 million pounds. The inability of the U.S. tuna fleet to increase its catch can be primarily attributed to intensified foreign fishing effort within the Commission Yellowfin Regulated Area (C.Y.R.A.). The catch within this area was limited to a quota of 160,000 short tons.

Skipjack

Total 1973 receipts of raw-skipjack were 403.3 million pounds, of which 75 percent or 301 million pounds were from imports. From 1970 to 1973 the United States has increased its imports of raw skipjack by almost five times in an apparent effort to supply an expanding U.S. market. Following this trend, 1973 imports of raw skipjack increased about 40 percent to 82.4 million pounds. Domestic-caught receipts also increased during the year--rising 17 percent to 102.3 million pounds. Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and Hawaii together accounted for 71 percent of the total.

CANNED TUNA

Supplies of canned tuna in 1973 were 669 million pounds, an increase of 3 percent from the previous year. 3/ Because of a 53 percent decrease in the quantity of canned albacore received, total imports of canned tuna were off 27 percent. Apparently, increased foreign demand and rising costs of production in foreign countries resulting in the lower imports. Domestic production was up 14 percent from the previous year to 628.5 million pounds. The pack in California was up 7 percent; the pack in Washington and Oregon was down 11 percent. All other areas remained ahead of the 1972 pack.

DEMAND

Exvessel Prices Up

1973 dockside prices increased substantially during the year. All species registered gains as albacore prices jumped 22 percent to an annual average of $830 per short ton, while skipjack rose 12 percent to $452, and yellowfin and bluefin gained 9 percent to $482 and $461, respectively. In addition to the above price increases, the margins between species have narrowed.

Wholesale Prices

Like exvessel, wholesale prices for all products rose substantially during 1973. The annual average wholesale price of white solid tuna was up 11 percent to $25.89 per case, light chunk was up 7 percent to $20.74. Because albacore is the only species that can be labeled white solid, the poor receipts and rising demand forced the price of that product up faster than for the light chunks.

Prices continued to rise during the first quarter of 1974. The wholesale price of chunk light tuna, for example, rose to $24.20 per case in mid-April, up from the $22.55 being quoted at the beginning of the year.

Consumption

Per capita consumption of canned tuna rose to 3.1 pounds in 1973 from the 2.9 pounds consumed a year earlier. Although tuna prices increased substantially during the year, consumption apparently benefited from high meat prices which caused consumers to look for relatively low priced substitutes. Demand for tuna apparently continued to be strong in the first quarter of 1974 as prices continued to rise despite ample supplies.

3/ Supply data included canned imports (not in oil) and the U.S. pack, but do not include inventory figures because these data are not reported. A factor of 19.8 was used to convert the pack from standard cases to pounds.

Table 10.--Tuna: U.S. canned pack (domestic and imports; raw) and per capita consumption, 1966-73

Year	Total U.S. pack	Increase or decrease from previous year	Per capita consumption (estimated)
	1,000 pounds	Percent	Pounds
1966	394,268	-	2.3
1967	388,845	- 1	2.4
1968	395,957	+ 2	2.4
1969	398,437	+ 1	2.4
1970	437,640	+ 10	2.5
1971	438,741	0	2.4
1972	619,796	+ 41	2.9
1973 1/	628,921	+ 11	3.1

1/ Preliminary.

OUTLOOK

Increased operating costs are clouding the picture for the tuna industry during the rest of 1974. Intensified foreign competition on the fishing grounds, rising costs of scarce materials such as tin for cans, and the institution of pollution abatement programs point to a cost squeeze for most canners. In addition, fuel related problems must still be dealt with because fuel costs have risen greatly and imports may be reduced as foreign fleets have had some difficulty in obtaining supplies. A scarcity of lubrication oil may also hamper fishing from some boats. On the favorable side, increases in the C.Y.R.A. quota and early year hikes in exvessel prices in 1974 will offset some of the increase in operating expenses.

The exvessel price for domestic caught tuna was settled on January 5, 1974, at $575 per short ton for yellowfin and $545 per short ton for premium skipjack (over 5 pounds), up 17 and 14 percent, respectively. Japanese frozen tuna export prices to the West Coast of the United States as of March 1, 1974 for albacore frozen in the round was $1,200 C.I.F. per short ton and from $640 to $650 per short ton for skipjack. A stablization of the yen is foreseen in 1974 at between 270 to 280 yen per U.S. dollar, thus increasing the price which the United States will pay for imported raw materials.

Wholesale and retail prices are expected to increase over the first half of 1974. It is felt that the consumer will not feel the full effects of the "fuel crises" on the retail price level until late in May. Average prices, however, are expected to show moderate increases during 1974.

With the expected decline of meat prices in 1974 the consumer will probably revert a portion of his food expenditures back to meat. Therefore, only a slight increase in per capita consumption is forecast for 1974.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table A1.--Supplies and utilization of frozen fish blocks, 1960-73 (product weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization	
	Beginning stocks	U. S. freezings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Disappearance
	Million pounds					
1960	23.2	0.8	89.7	113.7	24.8	88.9
1961	24.8	1.2	118.6	144.6	17.7	126.9
1962	17.7	1.6	143.5	162.8	24.3	138.5
1963	24.3	2.0	153.3	179.6	25.8	153.8
1964	25.8	2.0	166.2	194.0	20.0	174.0
1965	20.0	2.9	214.8	237.7	37.4	200.3
1966	37.4	6.0	206.5	249.9	35.2	214.7
1967	35.2	6.2	189.5	230.9	32.3	198.6
1968	32.3	3.6	261.1	297.0	44.4	252.6
1969	44.4	2.0	266.7	313.0	43.0	270.0
1970	43.0	4.4	272.7	320.1	30.6	298.5
1971	30.6	6.5	311.2	348.3	62.7	285.6
1972	62.7	3.0	355.4	421.1	75.8	345.3
1973 1/	75.8	6.1	358.7	440.6	80.6	360.0

1/ Preliminary

Table A2--U.S. imports of fish blocks by species and country, 1972-73

Country	Cod			Flatfish			Haddock			Pollock			Other			Total		
	1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change	1972	1973	% change
	- Mil. lbs. -		Percent	- Mil. lbs. -		Percent	- Mil. lbs. -		Percent	- Mil. lbs. -		Percent	- Mil. lbs. -		Percent	- Mil. lbs. -		Percent
Canada	46.8	38.1	- 19	14.6	14.3	- 2	.5	.5	-	1.8	3.1	+ 72	9.7	9.3	- 4	73.4	65.3	- 11
Norway	35.6	12.8	- 64	.2	1.3	1/	7.4	10.5	+ 42	7.8	13.0	+ 67	10.8	8.1	- 26	61.8	45.7	- 6
Iceland	37.6	34.2	- 9	.8	.7	- 12	7.8	8.4	+ 8	7.9	14.9	+ 89	7.5	8.3	+ 14	61.6	66.5	+ 8
Denmark	46.5	38.0	+ 29	.7	.9	+ 29	5.5	4.2	- 24	2.5	4.5	+ 80	1.7	1.7	+ 6	56.9	49.3	- 15
Japan	5.0	12.1	+ 142	.2	5.9	1/	*	-	-	32.0	60.7	+ 90	4.0	3.6	- 10	41.2	82.3	+ 100
Greenland	11.6	9.5	- 18	.5	.9	+ 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	1.4	+ 56	13.0	11.8	- 9
U. Kingdom	1.6	.8	- 50	.1	.4	1/	4.4	3.0	- 32	2.5	5.7	+ 128	2.6	1.9	- 27	11.2	11.8	+ 5
W. Germany	10.2	.1	1/	-	-	-	.2	.4	+ 100	*	-	-	.1	1.6	1/	10.5	2.1	- 20
Poland	9.7	8.5	- 12	.2	.1	- 50	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	9.9	8.6	- 11
Other	2.9	.8	- 72	.3	.5	+ 67	.1	.1	-	.4	2.0	1/	12.2	11.9	- 4	15.9	15.3	- 4
Total	207.5	154.9	- 25	17.6	25.0	+ 42	25.9	27.1	+ 5	54.9	103.9	+ 89	49.5	47.8	- 3	358.4	358.7	+ 1

* Less than 100 thousand pounds.
1/Percent increase greater than 200 percent.

Table A3.--Supplies and utilization of fish sticks and portions, 1960-73

Year	Supplies					Utilization			
	Beginning stocks	Production			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent Consumption	
		Sticks	Portions	Total				Total	Per capita
	Million pounds								Pounds
1960	6.9	65.1	49.4	114.5	0.2	121.6	9.1	112.5	0.625
1961	9.1	69.8	59.8	129.6	0.5	139.2	10.5	128.7	0.703
1962	10.5	72.2	78.7	150.9	0.3	161.7	11.6	150.1	0.807
1963	11.6	79.3	94.6	179.3	0.4	185.9	13.6	172.3	0.912
1964	13.6	73.6	106.3	179.9	0.2	193.7	8.1	185.6	0.969
1965	8.1	82.5	140.4	222.9	0.3	231.3	14.2	217.1	1.120
1966	14.2	81.4	147.6	229.0	0.4	243.6	19.5	224.1	1.144
1967	19.5	73.9	161.3	235.2	0.4	255.1	14.0	241.1	1.222
1968	14.0	91.7	182.8	274.5	0.9	289.4	24.0	265.4	1.328
1969	24.0	113.4	217.0	330.4	1.6	356.0	25.4	330.0	1.637
1970	25.4	115.9	234.3	350.2	1.2	376.8	22.0	354.8	1.746
1971	22.0	97.8	239.7	337.5	1.2	360.7	23.2	337.5	1.637
1972	23.2	114.5	269.2	383.7	1.4	408.3	34.4	373.9	1.784
1973	34.4	127.4	295.6	423.0	1.7	459.1	41.5	417.6	1.990

Table A4.--Wholesale price for frozen fish blocks, sticks and portions, monthly, 1972 and 1974

Month	Blocks							Portions		Sticks
	Cod	Haddock	Flounder	Ocean perch	Pollock	Whiting	Wolffish	Cod	Pollock	Cod
	Cents per pound									
1972										
January	46.5	47.1	43.5	38.5	32.3	33.0	49.3	57.0	46.5	72.9
February	47.0	47.5	44.4	38.5	32.0	33.5	50.0	57.0	46.5	72.9
March	47.0	47.5	45.3	38.7	32.0	33.0	50.0	57.0	46.5	72.9
April	47.0	47.9	49.2	39.5	32.1	33.0	50.0	59.6	47.3	76.0
May	45.6	50.3	51.7	39.5	31.5	33.2	50.3	60.5	47.5	77.0
June	46.5	52.8	53.3	39.8	31.5	31.5	50.5	60.5	47.5	77.0
July	47.0	54.4	55.1	41.6	31.0	31.0	51.0	60.5	47.5	77.0
August	47.0	57.0	57.0	45.0	29.6	31.5	51.5	60.6	47.5	77.0
September	47.0	58.1	58.0	48.0	29.5	31.5	51.3	60.5	47.5	77.0
October	47.0	59.5	58.0	48.3	28.3	32.0	51.0	61.3	47.5	77.3
November	47.0	59.5	58.7	49.4	28.0	34.1	51.0	62.0	47.5	78.0
December	48.0	59.5	59.5	49.5	31.5	34.5	51.0	62.0	44.5	78.0
Average	46.9	53.4	52.8	43.0	30.8	32.7	50.6	59.9	47.0	76.1
1973										
January	48.6	60.1	59.5	51.2	29.0	34.6	51.0	62.0	45.0	78.0
February	52.4	60.5	59.6	53.1	30.1	35.8	50.0	62.0	45.1	78.0
March	56.6	61.4	60.0	53.9	33.0	37.5	54.5	64.5	45.3	78.0
April	58.5	63.3	60.0	54.0	34.0	37.5	52.0	67.0	46.0	78.0
May	61.1	64.9	60.0	54.8	35.2	37.5	52.0	67.0	46.0	78.0
June	66.7	69.0	62.0	53.0	39.8	39.4	52.0	67.0	46.0	78.0
July	68.9	73.3	63.0	54.0	43.1	41.1	52.0	67.0	48.5	87.0
August	71.9	75.5	65.3	65.7	46.0	42.6	-	67.0	48.5	87.0
September	78.5	79.6	67.8	66.7	51.2	48.4	61.8	69.3	50.3	87.8
October	80.0	82.3	68.0	67.0	55.0	50.4	63.5	78.1	56.6	75.1
November	80.0	84.6	68.0	66.3	54.5	50.5	65.0	83.5	60.8	82.5
December	80.0	85.0	68.0	65.5	54.0	50.5	66.0	83.5	61.0	85.0
Average	66.9	71.6	63.4	58.8	42.1	42.2	56.3	69.8	49.9	81.0
1974										
January	80.4	85.0	68.0	65.3	54.0	49.9	67.5	83.5	61.0	85.0
February	80.1	83.1	68.0	61.0	52.0	47.5	66.3	83.9	61.0	85.0
March	76.0	79.3	68.0	-	49.0	45.4	65.3	83.5	61.8	85.1

Table A5--Imports of fillets by country of origin and species, 1972 and 1973

Country	Cod			Flatfish 2/			Haddock 3/			Ocean perch			Total		
	1972	1973	change	1972	1973	change	1972	1973	change	1972	1973	change	1972	1973	change
	-Mil. lbs.-		Percent	-Mil. lbs.-		Percent	-Mil. lbs.-		Percent	-Mil. lbs.-		Percent	-Mil. lbs.-		Percent
Canada	35.0	25.7	- 27	46.0	43.6	- 5	6.5	8.9	+ 37	67.6	82.1	+21	155.1	160.3	+ 3
Iceland	29.9	29.4	- 2	1.0	.8	- 20	7.8	8.6	+ 18	1.6	2.9	+81	39.8	41.7	+ 5
Japan	3.8	.9	- 76	32.0	49.4	+ 54	*	.4	-	0.7	.1	-86	36.5	50.8	+ 39
Denmark	16.4	18.6	+ 13	2.6	.3	- 89	8.8	7.2	- 18	0.1	.3	+ 200	27.9	26.4	- 5
Norway	9.0	5.8	- 36	0.4	2.1		12.2	14.6	+ 20	0.4	.4	-	22.0	22.9	+ 4
U. Kingdom	1.1	.8	- 28	0.9	1.4	+ 56	5.5	6.8	+ 24	0.1	1/	-	7.6	9.0	+ 18
W. Germany	-	.2	-	-	.1	-	-	.2	-	-	1.7	-	-	2.2	-
Miquel	0.2	.2	-	0.6	0.4	- 35	*	-	-	0.5	1/	-	1.3	.6	- 54
Other Countries	3.6	1.4	- 61	4.7	7.7	+ 64	2.2	2.0	- 10	0.7	.9	+29	11.2	12.0	+ 7
Total	99.0	83.0	- 16	88.2	150.8	+ 20	42.5	48.7	+ 15	71.7	88.4	+23	301.4	325.9	+ 8

* Less than 100 thousand pounds.
1/ Percent increase greater than 200 percent
2/ Includes turbot.
3/ Includes cusk, haddock, hake and pollock.

Table A6.--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen cod, 1960- (fillet weight)

Year	Beginning stocks	Landings			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
		Atlantic	Pacific	Total				Total	Per capita
	Million pounds								Pounds
1960	14.4	13.1	1.6	14.7	29.6	58.7	7.8	50.9	0.283
1961	7.8	15.1	0.9	16.0	32.2	56.0	7.1	48.9	0.268
1962	7.1	15.2	1.0	16.2	33.0	56.3	9.7	46.6	0.250
1963	9.7	13.7	1.9	15.6	32.7	58.0	8.9	49.1	0.260
1964	8.9	12.6	1.9	14.5	33.5	56.9	6.2	50.7	0.265
1965	6.2	11.8	3.0	14.8	33.7	54.7	5.7	49.0	0.253
1966	5.7	12.2	3.0	15.2	40.8	61.7	12.7	49.0	0.250
1967	12.7	14.0	2.7	16.7	32.1	61.5	6.5	55.0	0.278
1968	6.5	15.2	2.4	17.6	46.6	70.7	7.6	63.1	0.317
1969	7.6	17.5	2.0	19.5	61.9	89.0	12.9	76.1	0.377
1970	12.9	15.5	0.7	16.2	95.7	124.8	7.4	117.4	0.576
1971	7.4	16.6	2.0	18.6	80.7	106.7	6.1	100.6	0.485
1972	6.1	13.7	2.0	15.7	99.0	120.8	16.2	104.6	0.504
1973	16.2	16.3	2.8	19.1	83.0	118.3	12.7	105.6	0.503

NOTE: Data reported as fillet weight for all categories except stocks which are reported as fillets only.

Table A7.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of cod, monthly, 1968 - 1974

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	14.1	12.9	10.2	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	11.9	8.9 5/
1969	11.1	12.8	9.7	7.6	6.6	6.0	10.9	11.0	10.6	12.0	14.4	13.7	10.5 5/
1970	15.7	14.7	15.0	11.8	8.2	10.7	11.5	16.2	15.2	14.1	13.1	16.4	13.6 5/
1971	20.3	13.4	12.6	12.6	9.4	11.7	14.8	18.1	15.6	15.0	19.2	20.3	15.3
1972	25.4	25.2	22.0	18.3	15.2	16.4	17.3	18.0	19.4	22.0	24.5	30.9	21.2
1973	24.1	24.7	24.3	20.0	13.1	14.3	18.9	20.1	18.4	17.4	23.4	29.1	20.7
1974	23.8	24.8	28.0	25.7									
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1968	33.7	33.6	32.5	33.0	32.5	31.5	31.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.5
1969	30.0	30.0	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.3	30.8	31.7	33.5	33.5	31.4
1970	34.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.7	35.7	37.8	40.9	35.4
1971	41.5	42.8	43.1	43.1	44.2	45.2	46.1	46.7	48.4	48.5	49.6	50.0	45.8
1972	50.5	53.4	56.1	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.4	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.5	55.6
1973	56.7	57.0	57.9	61.5	62.0	66.1	68.1	71.8	78.8	81.1	81.9	83.0	68.8
1974	83.9	84.5	84.5	84.5									
Wholesale price, fresh fillets 3/													
1968	79.7	64.8	62.1	57.6	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.3	55.5	56.4	60.9	61.3	57.7
1969	60.0	69.0	65.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	62.0	61.0	60.0	65.0	76.0	71.0	62.8
1970	78.0	75.0	85.0	80.0	59.0	62.0	70.0	78.0	80.0	72.0	73.5	79.4	83.6
1971	93.3	89.0	81.4	84.5	70.2	71.4	76.5	81.0	86.3	85.8	90.0	93.0	83.6
1972	113.4	118.5	118.8	95.2	94.3	94.4	95.0	97.8	105.0	110.0	110.0	120.0	106.0
1973	134.3	122.0	119.0	115.0	97.1	109.0	117.6	133.1	119.1	114.3	120.5	140.0	120.0
1974	134.8	139.5	142.0	139.0									
Retail price, fresh fillets 4/													
1968	87.6	82.3	86.8	85.1	80.9	80.2	80.8	76.5	80.0	81.0	83.0	87.8	82.7
1969	82.8	80.8	89.8	88.2	84.0	84.5	88.6	93.1	89.1	86.4	99.0	92.8	88.3
1970	92.5	95.0	98.0	104.0	97.8	105.3	99.6	96.5	102.3	107.8	106.5	109.2	101.2
1971	112.8	119.3	127.1	126.9	125.8	124.5	129.0	129.4	126.5	128.3	128.4	134.5	126.0
1972	135.6	127.8	144.0	131.5	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	137.8	140.3	139.0	159.8	134.3
1973	185.5	179.5	184.5	184.0	174.5	170.6	170.0	179.3	180.0	183.4	181.1	195.1	180.6
1974	195.0	204.5	204.0	199.5									

1/ Weighted average at principal New England ports.
2/ 1-lb. package, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ At New York City Fulton Market.
4/ Fillets fresh, most general prices at New York City.
5/ Annual weighted average.

Table A8.--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen flounder, 1960-73 (fillet weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	U. S. landings 1/	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
1960	5.7	43.3	18.7	67.7	7.5	60.2	0.335
1961	7.5	45.4	18.4	71.3	6.1	65.2	0.356
1962	6.1	53.0	18.4	77.5	6.2	71.3	0.383
1963	6.2	60.3	16.6	83.1	8.0	75.1	0.398
1964	8.0	60.1	21.6	89.7	9.0	80.7	0.422
1965	9.0	61.3	24.1	94.4	6.6	87.8	0.453
1966	6.6	59.5	34.7	100.8	10.2	90.6	0.463
1967	10.2	52.1	33.3	95.6	10.7	84.9	0.429
1968	10.7	53.1	39.5	103.3	7.8	95.5	0.477
1969	7.8	43.9	48.1	99.8	9.3	90.5	0.448
1970	9.3	42.6	58.9	110.8	16.1	94.7	0.461
1971	16.1	46.9	56.3	117.3	9.3	110.0	0.531
1972	9.3	50.6	88.2	148.1	8.6	139.5	0.666
1973	8.6	55.4	105.8	169.8	15.8	154.0	0.734

1/ Includes estimated pacific landings

NOTE: Data reported as fillet weight for all categories except stocks which are reported as fillets only.

Table A9--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of flounder, monthly, 1969-74

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
						Cents per pound							
Exvessel price, yellowtail 1/													
1969	9.5	16.7	14.2	14.0	12.4	12.8	14.6	14.3	12.3	14.7	14.7	13.4	13.6
1970	18.8	21.3	21.5	17.6	11.1	16.2	14.6	14.1	12.9	11.6	9.7	9.8	15.0
1971	13.1	16.4	19.1	19.0	13.1	12.6	13.7	22.1	13.7	16.6	16.0	18.6	16.2
1972	20.4	22.5	19.9	19.6	19.5	20.9	17.6	14.3	18.3	16.6	17.5	21.5	19.1
1973	17.7	34.9	28.9	32.4	18.3	15.8	19.9	24.5	13.8	14.4	28.6	28.6	23.2
1974	28.2	33.8	38.9	38.2									
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1969	39.6	42.5	42.8	47.5	45.5	47.8	43.6	49.5	52.5	51.5	54.0	56.0	48.1
1970	52.8	53.6	53.5	53.9	53.8	53.5	53.4	53.0	53.5	53.1	53.5	51.8	53.3
1971	51.0	48.0	47.5	47.5	47.5	48.5	48.5	49.5	51.1	52.0	52.0	53.0	49.7
1972	53.8	53.8	56.2	58.0	59.7	64.0	66.3	67.5	72.9	73.4	74.9	76.0	64.7
1973	77.9	78.1	79.1	80.5	80.2	80.0	81.8	83.2	84.9	84.9	85.0	85.0	81.7
1974	84.6	84.9	85.0	84.8									
Retail price, fresh fillets 3/													
1969	104.0	101.5	131.8	116.5	109.0	111.8	112.3	115.1	115.7	112.4	119.0	119.5	114.1
1970	131.4	137.8	138.6	135.2	125.3	130.3	128.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	131.5	123.0	129.4
1971	135.0	142.8	150.0	145.3	145.3	151.0	149.0	141.6	141.0	135.3	144.0	145.3	144.7
1972	152.8	156.5	162.8	167.8	161.0	166.5	170.0	170.0	166.5	167.5	180.3	176.5	166.5
1973	178.6	204.0	225.7	236.6	224.0	216.6	219.4	231.6	227.5	223.0	234.0	232.9	221.2
1974	244.5	249.0	259.5	259.5									

1/ Weighted average, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
2/ Skinless, 5-lb. package, Canadian, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Most general prices at New York City.

Table A10--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen haddock, 1960-73

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings 1/	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
1960	10.2	41.7	18.2	70.1	8.1	62.0	0.345
1961	8.1	46.9	21.1	76.1	10.3	65.8	0.354
1962	10.3	47.1	20.6	78.0	5.4	72.6	0.385
1963	5.4	43.5	19.8	68.7	4.8	63.9	0.334
1964	4.8	46.9	19.1	70.8	7.4	63.4	0.327
1965	7.4	47.0	17.0	71.4	6.7	64.7	0.334
1966	6.7	46.4	21.5	74.6	7.9	66.7	0.340
1967	7.9	34.6	21.4	63.9	6.9	57.0	0.288
1968	6.9	24.6	26.7	58.2	4.8	53.4	0.267
1969	4.8	15.3	23.1	48.2	7.1	41.1	0.203
1970	7.1	9.1	29.5	45.7	5.9	39.8	0.195
1971	5.9	7.2	28.4	41.5	8.9	32.6	0.156
1972	8.9	3.9	34.1	46.9	9.8	37.1	0.178
1973	9.8	3.0	39.8	52.6	10.6	42.9	0.200

1/ Haddock only.

Note: Data reported as fillet weight for all categories except stocks which are reported as fillets only.

Table A11.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of haddock in the United States, monthly, 1968-74.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	19.2	20.1	14.3	10.2	12.3	13.2	12.3	14.2	14.2	16.9	18.6	27.3	14.7 5/
1969	24.2	24.4	18.0	13.9	16.6	13.0	20.3	21.1	21.1	24.5	26.0	28.9	21.1 5/
1970	33.9	33.8	27.6	19.6	18.0	23.7	26.6	31.7	22.6	26.5	33.9	34.7	28.1 5/
1971	39.8	29.3	27.4	25.0	20.7	24.8	31.7	38.0	30.0	35.5	40.6	45.6	32.4
1972	41.5	40.1	43.3	40.8	37.6	36.8	40.8	38.0	41.2	46.2	55.2	54.6	43.1
1973	40.7	41.4	40.6	44.2	42.2	32.9	35.1	35.8	39.7	35.0	45.4	51.3	40.4
1974	35.2	44.0	35.7	51.0									
Wholesale price, fresh fillets 2/													
1968	85.0	69.5	38.5	50.0	44.0	52.0	54.0	53.0	52.0	70.0	80.5	85.0	61.1
1969	83.5	87.0	86.5	46.0	59.0	50.0	78.5	73.5	73.0	76.0	118.5	97.5	77.4
1970	115.0	112.5	70.0	67.5	56.0	74.5	89.0	94.5	97.0	73.5	102.5	145.0	91.4
1971	116.5	101.0	73.5	67.0	60.0	96.0	82.5	108.0	97.5	103.5	102.5	122.5	94.2
1972	150.0	125.0	105.0	145.0	150.0	100.0	112.5	110.0	125.0	135.0	135.0	160.0	129.4
1973	160.0	100.0	125.0	130.0	145.0	82.5	132.5	117.5	120.0	120.0	195.0	175.0	133.5
1974	127.5	125.0	125.0	200.0									
Retail price 4/													
1968	66.8	67.2	66.5	67.1	67.5	67.7	67.6	67.8	67.5	67.9	68.1	68.7	67.5
1969	69.1	70.1	70.1	71.3	72.6	73.4	74.6	75.9	76.8	77.6	78.3	79.7	74.1
1970	80.6	83.5	85.3	86.0	87.4	88.4	89.4	89.4	90.9	90.0	91.5	92.6	87.9
1971	93.8	96.4	98.4	98.9	100.0	101.2	101.8	101.6	101.8	102.0	102.4	101.8	100.0
1972	102.4	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.0	104.9	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.8	112.0	113.7	106.3
1973	115.7	119.6	120.8	124.2	128.7	132.2	133.6	136.3	136.5	138.3	144.9	145.5	131.4
1974	147.6	149.4	150.2	149.8									

1/ Weighted average for large and scrod, New England principal ports.
2/ Skins-on, 20-1b tins, Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Canadian, skins on, 1-1b packages, f.o.b. Boston, Massachusetts.
4/ One-pound packages, Bureau of Labor Statistics 47-city United States average price.
5/ Annual weighted average.

Table A12.--Supplies and utilization of ocean perch, 1960-73

Year	Supplies					Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
		Atlantic	Pacific	Total				Total	Per capita
	Million pounds								Pounds
1960	14.9	42.4	2.7	45.1	14.4	74.4	13.7	60.7	0.337
1961	13.7	39.6	3.7	43.3	18.7	75.7	13.0	62.7	0.343
1962	13.0	37.2	5.2	42.4	19.5	74.9	13.5	61.4	0.330
1963	13.5	32.5	7.1	39.6	21.6	74.7	16.3	58.4	0.310
1964	16.3	26.8	6.3	33.1	22.9	72.3	15.4	56.9	0.297
1965	15.4	25.3	8.5	33.8	25.7	74.9	12.2	62.7	0.325
1966	12.2	24.4	6.7	31.1	41.6	84.9	17.9	67.0	0.342
1967	17.9	21.4	6.2	27.6	36.3	81.8	18.0	63.8	0.319
1968	18.0	18.7	3.8	22.5	50.4	90.9	19.7	71.2	0.356
1969	19.7	17.3	4.3	21.6	64.2	105.5	16.4	89.1	0.446
1970	16.4	16.6	3.7	20.3	54.0	90.7	21.3	69.4	0.339
1971	21.3	18.0	2.5	20.5	56.8	98.6	20.7	77.9	0.377
1972	20.7	18.0	3.5	21.5	71.7	113.9	17.8	96.1	0.459
1973	17.8	16.1	1.5	17.6	88.4	123.8	27.3	96.5	0.460

Note: Data reported as fillet weight for all categories except stocks which are reported as fillets only

Table A13.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of ocean perch, monthly, 1968-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
1969	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2
1970	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.0
1971	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
1972	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.8
1973	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.3	8.9	10.2	9.0	9.3	8.1
1974	9.9	9.4	9.5	8.7									
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1968	27.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.0	28.0	27.5	27.3	27.0	27.0	28.0	27.1
1969	28.5	28.5	27.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	30.2
1970	35.5	35.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	38.5	38.5	37.5	36.9
1971	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	36.6	38.2	35.7	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.8
1972	36.0	36.4	39.0	40.0	40.0	43.0	44.0	47.0	49.0	49.3	50.3	51.5	43.8
1973	52.0	53.0	53.0	55.5	55.4	55.8	56.8	60.4	64.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	58.4
1974	65.7	60.8	57.1	56.0									
Retail price, frozen fillets 3/													
1968	54.4	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.8	53.8	54.6	54.3	50.8	54.8	54.5	54.5	53.9
1969	54.6	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.7	55.3	55.4	56.2	57.0	57.5	57.8	58.4	55.7
1970	59.4	61.3	61.6	6.32	63.3	63.8	64.0	65.7	65.6	56.3	66.6	68.5	63.2
1971	69.1	70.9	71.7	72.7	73.5	73.7	73.5	73.3	73.2	73.3	72.2	71.8	72.4
1972	73.4	73.7	72.5	73.1	73.3	73.8	75.2	77.1	78.0	82.1	84.6	85.1	76.8
1973	87.6	90.3	91.8	94.4	96.9	99.6	99.8	100.7	102.6	105.4	107.5	108.4	98.8
1974	111.5	110.4	108.1	109.9									

1/ Weighted average at principal New England ports.
2/ Skin-on, 1-lb. package, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, 46-city United States average price.

Table A14.--Supplies and utilization of Pacific halibut 1960-73 1/ (dressed weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
1960	18.9	38.3	28.6	85.8	14.4	71.4	0.396
1961	14.4	40.0	28.2	82.6	13.8	68.8	0.376
1962	13.8	40.4	34.9	89.1	22.6	66.5	0.357
1963	22.6	34.3	29.4	86.3	25.4	60.9	0.323
1964	25.4	26.3	30.3	82.0	15.8	66.2	0.346
1965	15.8	30.4	30.0	76.2	17.4	58.8	0.304
1966	17.4	30.4	27.4	75.2	20.7	54.5	0.278
1967	20.7	30.1	24.1	74.9	19.3	55.6	0.281
1968	19.3	19.4	29.7	68.4	13.7	54.7	0.274
1969	13.7	25.0	31.8	70.5	14.9	55.6	0.276
1970	14.9	26.1	27.7	68.7	17.0	51.7	0.254
1971	17.0	21.4	28.3	66.7	11.2	55.5	0.269
1972	18.2	20.6	34.7	66.5	18.3	48.2	0.231
1973 2/	18.3	17.7	24.6	60.6	16.5	44.1	0.210

1/ Date were adjusted downward to correct for Greenland turbot that was classified as halibut.
2/ Preliminary.

Table A15 --Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of Pacific halibut, monthly, 1968-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
						Cents per pound							
Exvessel price, Seattle 1/													
1968	-	-	-	27.2	24.8	25.1	25.7	27.4	29.0	25.8	33.7	-	28.3
1969	-	-	-	35.4	36.9	39.2	43.4	45.3	42.4	43.5	43.3	-	41.2
1970	-	-	-	43.4	40.1	43.0	44.4	39.8	34.9	32.5	35.6	-	39.2
1971	-	-	-	34.9	33.1	35.8	36.2	36.7	39.4	41.6	-	-	36.8
1972	-	-	-	60.3	58.3	65.7	70.5	73.7	79.9	-	-	-	68.0
1973	-	-	-	-	-	79.0	84.5	86.6	-	-	-	-	83.4
1974	-	-	-	-									
Exvessel price, Prince Rupert 1/													
1968	-	-	-	22.6	24.4	22.7	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	23.2
1969	-	-	-	-	36.7	40.9	43.3	45.3	44.1	43.7	-	-	42.3
1970	-	-	-	-	39.4	42.6	42.5	38.9	35.6	31.7	-	-	38.5
1971	-	-	-	-	33.6	32.7	34.0	37.4	37.8	-	-	-	35.1
1972	-	-	-	-	59.8	66.6	72.5	76.3	78.5	-	-	-	70.7
1973	-	-	-	-	-	73.4	78.2	81.4	86.0	-	-	-	79.8
				-									
Wholesale price 2/													
1968	39.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.3	37.2	39.4	41.6	40.6	45.2	38.5	39.0	38.2
1969	41.3	41.3	43.0	47.0	47.0	58.0	62.0	62.0	66.0	60.0	63.0	58.0	54.1
1970	57.5	57.5	56.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.0	57.3	56.7	55.3	54.9	56.9
1971	54.2	54.2	55.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.5	55.0	58.5	54.1
1972	62.0	62.1	67.6	72.0	76.8	77.0	85.0	90.1	92.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	80.8
1973	91.8	91.7	90.4	88.0	97.1	99.6	96.8	105.1	105.0	105.5	102.5	102.5	98.0
1974	102.5	102.5	103.0	105.0									
Retail price 3/													
1968	88.1	87.5	91.5	93.2	92.7	92.2	89.5	89.8	88.0	89.1	93.0	89.0	90.3
1969	86.0	91.5	90.3	86.6	91.8	93.5	103.5	106.5	101.0	100.1	123.8	104.0	98.6
1970	108.0	102.5	101.9	113.8	116.0	112.8	110.0	108.0	112.8	108.3	106.6	106.6	108.6
1971	106.5	107.8	107.9	107.8	111.5	110.0	110.0	104.0	107.1	112.8	108.9	109.7	108.7
1972	115.1	124.0	124.0	126.5	135.6	137.0	139.0	158.0	160.3	162.8	164.0	167.8	142.8
1973	174.2	169.3	170.7	174.0	172.3	174.0	174.0	177.8	181.8	184.0	192.0	192.0	178.0
1974	194.5	202.0	202.0	207.0									

1/ Weighted average price for medium size.
2/ Dressed form, frozen, at New York City.
3/ Steak form, fresh at New York City.

Table A16.--Salmon, annual landings total, by species, 1969-73 1/

Species	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Thousand standard cases				
King	28,028	31,685	31,770	28,254	31,008
Chum	24,816	57,396	52,153	54,514	57,174
Pink	112,214	117,762	87,334	55,414	47,024
Red	81,506	159,568	104,314	48,218	45,911
Silver	22,470	45,953	36,500	30,285	31,892
Total	269,034	412,424	312,071	216,685	213,009

1/ 1972 and 73 preliminary.

Table A17.--Salmon, Alaska landings by species, 1969-73 1/

Species	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Thousand standard cases				
King	10,746	11,547	11,972	9,200	9,900
Chum	22,668	54,490	54,726	45,100	48,800
Pink	105,967	117,718	86,257	55,400	38,400
Red	71,735	150,812	87,288	41,100	30,500
Silver	8,034	11,898	11,460	12,800	10,400
Total	219,150	346,465	251,705	163,600	138,000
Non-Alaska		63,654	60,366	53,085	75,009

1/ 1972 and 1973 preliminary.

Table A18--Salmon pack by species, 1965-73

Species	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Thousand standard cases								
King	131.6	83.7	91.4	70.2	69.4	50.9	76.1	48.6	35.4
Chum	320.6	611.3	360.3	654.5	212.1	465.5	621.2	616.2	384.6
Pink	949.9	2,068.6	616.5	1,841.6	1,261.5	1,275.5	1,251.2	609.3	495.8
Red	2,041.2	1,385.5	863.2	714.6	881.3	1,831.2	1,387.8	660.6	425.3
Coho	186.5	205.5	138.9	163.9	123.6	198.8	170.7	68.9	80.0
Steehead	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.0	0.3		0.5	0.7
Total	3,633.6	4,357.5	2,072.3	3,447.7	2,550.9	3,882.2	3,509.4	2004.0	1,421.8

Note: Figure may not add due to rounding.

Table A19.--U.S. Imports of canned salmon by country of origin, 1971-73

Country	1971	1972	1973	1973 Percentage change from 1972
	Thousand pounds			Percent
Canada	1,100	4,755	2,647	- 45
Japan	405	6,353	5,208	- 18
Other	46	539	5	- 01
Total	1,551	11,647	7,860	- 33

Table A20--United States wholesale prices of canned salmon, monthly, 1968-74 1/

Species/ Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dollars per case 2/												
Red (sockeye)													
1968	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.70	41.00	41.00	40.50	40.50	40.31
1969	40.50	40.50	40.63	41.00	41.00	41.25	43.30	43.75	44.13	45.13	45.25	45.25	42.64
1970	45.25	45.44	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	42.90	40.00	40.00	40.00	41.13	41.50	43.19
1971	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	43.00	44.50	3/	3/	46.00	46.00	42.85
1972	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	56.00	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	51.08
1973	56.50	56.50	56.50	57.25	58.00	58.00	58.00	*	112.00	110.40	110.00	111.00	76.74
1974	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00									
Pink													
1968	32.50	32.50	32.80	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	32.30	31.00	31.00	30.00	29.75	31.99
1969	29.70	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.80	32.40	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	31.28
1970	31.60	31.25	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	32.65
1971	33.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.80	35.83	3/	3/	36.00	36.00	34.86
1972	36.00	37.00	37.00	37.38	37.50	37.50	37.75	41.25	44.50	44.50	44.75	45.00	40.01
1973	45.25	45.50	45.50	46.25	47.00	47.00	47.00	*	65.75	67.10	68.00	70.40	54.25
1974	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00									
Chum													
1968	29.00	29.00	29.30	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.30	28.50	28.13	27.38	27.00	28.80
1969	27.00	26.75	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.88	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.88	29.00	27.67
1970	28.80	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	29.00	29.50	29.50	28.71
1971	29.50	30.00	30.00	30.13	30.50	30.50	30.50	31.50	3/	3/	31.50	31.50	30.56
1972	32.00	31.00	31.00	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	34.75	38.00	38.50	40.00	40.00	34.27
1973	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.50	40.50	*	60.25	62.50	64.00	64.80	48.48
1974	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00									
King													
1968	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1969	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	36.50	36.75	36.50	34.73
1970	36.50	37.13	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.50	37.63	37.50	37.17
1971	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	3/	3/	38.50	38.50	37.70
1972	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	*	*	*	*	38.50
1973	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
1974	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00									

1/ Average of the weekly prices reported by Seattle brokers and canners.
2/ Forty-eight 1-pound talls. Does not include discounts and promotional allowances.
3/ Prices not reported during the price freeze.
* Prices not quoted.

Table A21.--Wholesale prices for dressed salmon, monthly, 1970-74

Month	King 1/					Silver 2/				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Cents per pound									
January	127.5	136.0	126.0	150.0	225.0	96.4	103.0	101.3	140.0	185.0
February	127.5	136.0	125.0	160.0	225.0	97.5	100.1	104.0	140.0	185.0
March	128.0	130.0	125.0	162.0	225.0	97.5	97.5	105.0	145.0	185.0
April	127.5	129.0	125.0	165.0	225.0	100.0	96.2	105.0	150.0	185.0
May	130.6	125.0	125.0	165.0	-	98.8	83.0	105.0	150.0	-
June	131.9	121.3	125.0	165.0	-	97.5	80.0	105.0	150.0	-
July	140.0	121.9	125.0	165.0	-	105.0	80.0	105.0	150.0	-
August	144.1	119.0	145.0	200.0	-	107.5	80.0	107.0	150.0	-
September	143.6	118.8	146.3	210.0	-	108.0	80.0	110.0	150.0	-
October	140.0	130.0	150.0	220.0	-	110.0	80.0	130.0	165.0	-
November	140.0	130.0	150.0	220.0	-	110.0	97.5	130.0	165.0	-
December	136.0	129.0	150.0	220.0	-	103.2	100.0	130.0	165.0	-

1/ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2/ New York - Primarily f.o.b. warehouses.

(Product weight)

Table A22--Supplies and utilization of canned sardines, 1960-1973

Year	Supplies			Utilization				
	Beginning stocks	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Ending stocks 3/	Exports	Apparent consumption	
							Total	Per capita
	Million pounds							Pounds
1960	25.3	74.5	38.0	137.8	29.6	21.2	87.0	0.48
1961	29.6	36.5	53.6	119.7	8.0	7.6	104.1	.57
1962	8.0	56.1	65.1	129.2	32.0	7.8	89.4	.48
1963	32.0	40.5	50.1	122.6	31.1	3.7	87.8	.47
1964	31.1	25.7	53.7	110.5	18.3	3.3	88.9	.46
1965	18.3	30.0	53.0	101.3	18.5	3.4	79.4	.41
1966	18.5	31.2	67.3	117.0	13.8	3.6	99.6	.51
1967	13.8	29.3	61.9	105.0	13.2	1.4	90.4	.46
1968	13.2	40.5	69.7	123.4	23.3	3.0	97.1	.49
1969	23.3	24.4	56.5	104.2	18.6	2.1	83.5	.41
1970	18.6	18.9	59.6	97.1	10.2	1.5	85.4	.42
1971	10.2	22.2	61.7	94.1	8.0	.9	85.2	.41
1972	8.0	36.5	82.7	127.2	18.8	3.0	105.4	.50
1973 4/	18.8	23.3	82.5	124.6	(N.A)	1.7	(N.A.)	-

1/ Includes Maine and Pacific packs for years before 1967. Pacific pack was negligible in 1967 and 1968, and zero in 1969-1973.
2/ Includes some canned sea herring.
3/ Canners and distributors stocks of Maine sardines.
4/ Preliminary.

Table A23--Exvessel, wholesale and retail prices of Maine sardines, monthly, 1966-74 1/

Price/ Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Average
						Cents per pound 2/							
Exvessel price (Maine)													
1966	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.9
1967	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4
1968	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
1969	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
1970	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8
1971	-	-	-	1.1	-	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	-	2.3
1972	-	-	-	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
1973	-	-	-	3.7	3.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
1974	-	-	-										
Wholesale price													
						Dollars per case 3/							
1966	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
1967	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	12.00	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.56
1968	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
1969	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.63	12.63	12.31
1970	12.63	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	14.07
1971	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.75	15.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	15.96
1972	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	17.55	17.30	17.10	17.10	15.75	16.84
1973	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	15.30	15.30	15.30	17.25	17.35	17.60	17.60	17.60	16.53
1974	17.60	18.00	18.00	19.35									
Retail price													
						Cents per can 4/							
1966	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.2
1967	15.3	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.1
1968	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1
1969	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
1970	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.0	17.4
1971	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	20.4
1972	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.0	22.1
1973	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.5	24.2	25.0	20.3	23.5
1974	25.5	37.6	37.2	37.9									

1/ Keyless, oils.
2/ Round weight.
3/ 100 - 1/4-lb. cans per case. New York prices taken on Monday or Tuesday of the week in which the 13th of the month falls.
4/ U.S. average prices 1/4-lb. can as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table A24--U.S. tuna pack by region, 1967-73 (does not include Bonito)

Year	California 2/	Washington & Oregon	Puerto Rico	Other 2/	Total
	Thousand standard cases				
1967	8,962	1,509	5,852	3,359	19,682
1968	9,043	1,778	6,401	2,790	20,012
1969	8,990	1,657	6,334	3,116	20,097
1970	10,568	1,589	6,366	3,541	22,063
1971	9,736	1,422	7,744	3,303	22,205
1972	13,011	1,887	11,767	4,545	31,210
1973 1/	13,939	1,688	11,477	4,641	31,745

1/ 1973 data are preliminary
2/ Incluses Maryland, Hawaii, and American Samoa.

Source: San Pedro Market news.
Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table A25--United States imports of raw tuna (not including bluefin or bonito) by species, monthly, 1971-73

Year/Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year
	Million pounds												
1971													
Albacore	7.9	9.9	9.6	9.2	5.5	9.8	9.6	24.1	7.6	21.7	11.0	15.5	141.4
Yellowfin	3.5	3.8	8.3	8.0	9.0	6.3	3.7	4.4	9.4	11.9	11.8	23.9	104.0
Skipjack	7.7	9.3	15.5	20.4	11.5	7.1	4.7	2.6	4.2	8.5	18.5	21.5	131.5
Total	19.1	23.0	33.4	37.6	26.0	23.2	18.0	31.1	21.2	42.1	41.3	60.9	376.9
1972													
Albacore	14.0	7.5	16.5	21.8	13.5	8.1	25.1	28.9	26.8	20.1	17.9	12.8	213.0
Yellowfin	13.9	6.3	17.0	14.9	14.7	16.1	10.5	11.2	12.2	10.3	17.0	12.5	156.6
Skipjack	27.2	9.9	22.5	23.2	15.9	11.1	13.8	28.8	17.4	14.6	14.6	19.7	218.7
Total	55.1	23.7	56.0	59.9	44.1	35.3	49.4	68.9	56.4	45.0	49.5	45.0	588.3
1973													
Albacore	14.1	13.0	20.9	14.6	21.9	12.7	17.8	24.5	20.4	16.6	25.1	12.7	216.9
Yellowfin	22.3	11.6	8.2	14.8	10.6	16.0	17.3	14.9	8.0	13.4	7.8	5.0	140.5
Skipjack	20.3	16.5	14.4	11.7	16.5	9.4	20.1	24.4	25.8	58.2	50.7	27.4	301.1
Total	56.7	41.1	43.5	41.1	49.0	38.1	55.2	63.8	54.2	88.2	83.6	45.1	658.5

Table A26--Imports of canned tuna (not in oil) by species, monthly, 1971-73[1/]

Year/Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year
	Thousand pounds												
1971													
Albacore	3,031	1,096	790	513	1,300	4,187	4,903	4,061	8,520	1,286	377	2,031	32,095
Other	5,171	3,280	1,895	1,691	2,636	2,882	2,514	1,404	1,713	1,346	602	1,558	26,696
Total	8,20	4,376	2,685	2,204	3,939	7,069	7,417	5,465	10,233	2,632	979	3,589	58,792
1972													
Albacore	722	338	135	1,446	3,696	2,899	2,412	5,161	5,572	4,356	4,763	6,525	38,034
Other	621	592	478	1,119	2,293	1,707	1,159	1,740	1,804	1,321	2,723	2,537	18,094
Total	1,343	930	631	2,565	5,989	4,606	3,571	6,901	7,376	5,677	7,486	9,062	56,129
1973													
Albacore	3,364	1,512	412	227	697	535	497	1,431	1,447	2,744	2,600	1,437	17,853
Other	2,104	1,325	1,402	891	1,282	1,380	1,005	2,186	2,236	2,962	2,742	1,881	22,627
Total	5,468	2,837	1,814	1,118	1,979	1,915	1,552	3,617	3,683	5,706	5,342	3,318	38,382

1/Canned tuna imports in oil are negligible and are not included.
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table A27--Exvessel prices of tuna, monthly, 1964-74

Species/ Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
						Dollars per ton							
Albacore													
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	312	312	312	312	312	314
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	375	375	390	390	390	382
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	395	400	400	400	400	398
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
1972	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	830	830	830	830	830
1974	-	-	-	-									
Bluefin													
1964	-	-	-	-	250	250	245	240	240	240	240	240	243
1965	-	-	-	-	-	267	267	260	255	255	271	208	255
1966	-	-	-	-	-	295	262	290	290	306	-	-	289
1967	-	280	270	-	-	235	235	235	237	237	237	237	245
1968	237	-	-	-	-	-	295	295	191	295	295	295	286
1969	301	-	-	305	305	306	276	306	306	306	306	-	302
1970	326	-	-	-	347	349	351	385	360	362	373	-	353
1971	-	-	392	-	400	401	403	403	400	400	400	401	400
1972	-	422	-	-	-	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422
1973	-	-	-	-	-	457	460	465	462	-	-	-	461
1974	-	-	-	-									
Skipjack 2/													
1964	209	211	210	208	209	203	203	203	200	200	200	200	205
1965	200	200	200	205	223	227	226	215	205	205	230	276	218
1966	339	374	364	335	298	280	263	266	276	280	294	293	305
1967	293	265	240	217	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	221
1968	205	257	257	258	260	263	264	265	266	266	266	266	268
1969	268	270	271	273	274	276	276	276	276	276	279	279	274
1970	291	296	298	301	308	317	323	327	331	333	338	339	317
1971	362	362	362	366	367	371	372	374	375	376	376	376	370
1972	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405
1973	447	447	447	447	447	447	450	455	455	459	459	463	451
1974	471	545	545	545									
Yellowfin 2/													
1964	255	257	260	259	259	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
1965	270	270	270	275	283	287	287	280	275	275	291	326	282
1966	395	447	419	388	353	335	320	321	332	343	358	358	364
1967	358	319	295	277	265	265	265	265	267	267	267	267	281
1968	267	307	308	308	310	314	315	316	316	316	316	316	309
1969	318	319	322	323	325	326	326	326	326	326	329	330	325
1970	341	346	348	355	358	366	372	379	381	383	386	391	367
1971	412	412	412	415	417	421	420	420	420	421	421	421	418
1972	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442
1973	477	477	477	477	477	477	480	485	485	489	489	493	481
1974	501	575	575	575									

1/ Midpoints of price ranges.
2/ Premium grade.

Table A28--Canned tuna wholesale and retail prices, monthly, 1968-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
						Dollars per case 1/							
Wholesale - Advertised brands 2/													
White solid (No. 1/2 - 7 oz. 48's)													
1968	16.35	16.34	16.35	16.35	16.60	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	17.65	16.72
1969	17.85	17.85	17.85	18.05	18.10	18.10	18.41	18.60	18.70	19.10	19.23	19.35	18.43
1970	19.35	19.35	19.55	19.85	19.85	19.95	20.35	20.51	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.35	20.68
1971	22.35	22.35	22.55	22.85	22.85	22.85	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.07
1972	21.50	22.28	22.70	22.74	22.75	22.75	23.31	23.50	23.50	24.89	25.35	25.35	23.39
1973	23.00	24.75	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.38	27.50	26.75	27.50	25.89
1974	27.50	28.63	29.00	29.00									
Light chunk (No. 1/2 - 6-1/2 oz. 48's)													
1968	13.50	13.50	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.75	14.24
1969	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.91	15.10	15.25	15.85	15.98	16.35	15.19
1970	16.35	16.35	16.49	16.70	16.70	16.80	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.01
1971	18.20	18.70	18.70	18.65	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.61
1972	18.70	18.90	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.39	19.70	19.70	19.89	19.95	19.95	19.42
1973	19.95	19.95	19.95	20.70	20.90	21.14	21.20	21.20	19.68	20.95	21.33	21.89	20.74
1974	22.55	23.83	24.20	24.20									
Wholesale - Private label 2/													
White solid (No. 1/2 -7 oz. 48's)													
1968	13.25	13.25	13.85	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.05
1969	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	15.25	15.35	15.75	15.75	16.75	14.90
1970	16.75	16.75	16.49	16.70	16.70	16.80	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70	17.70	17.70	18.20
1971	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25
1972	20.25	20.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.25	22.63	22.75	21.59
1973	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.80	24.05	24.28	24.20	24.20	25.04	27.25	26.88	28.00	24.68
1974	28.00	28.38	28.50	28.50									
Light chunk (No. 1/2 - 6-1/2 oz. 48's)													
1968	10.75	10.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.58
1969	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.79	11.88	11.99	12.50	12.50	12.88	12.00
1970	12.88	12.88	12.98	13.00	13.00	13.20	14.00	14.13	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.79
1971	15.06	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.46
1972	15.50	15.60	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.81	17.00	17.00	17.19	17.25	17.25	16.57
1973	17.25	17.25	17.25	18.25	18.60	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.81	19.25	19.50	19.50	18.49
1974	19.50	20.81	21.25	21.75									
Retail 3/													
Light chunk (6 -6/2 oz. cans)													
						Cents per can							
1968	34.3	34.2	33.7	33.8	34.5	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.5
1969	35.1	35.4	35.1	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.7	35.8	36.3	36.5	36.9	35.7
1970	37.6	39.8	38.3	38.7	39.2	39.4	39.4	35.7	40.7	41.7	42.2	42.7	39.4
1971	43.3	43.6	43.0	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.3	44.1	43.9	44.1	44.0
1972	44.1	44.7	45.2	45.6	45.8	45.9	45.7	45.3	45.6	46.0	46.1	46.4	45.5
1973	46.5	45.7	46.9	47.6	48.3	49.6	51.0	49.6	50.0	50.6	51.6	52.5	49.2
1974	53.7	55.1	56.0	57.3									

1/ Quotes do not include trade or promotional allowances.
2/ Reported by San Diego brokers and cannery representatives, f.o.b. canner's terminal.
3/ U.S. average retail price reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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